DISSERTATION Sergei Kuznetsov

Title: "Kuznetsov's Geoscar and the Transition: A Hypothesis of a Catastrophic Grazing Comet Impact in ~800 AD as the Cause of Global Civilizational Reformatting"

Introduction

This work presents a new, alternative theory of Earth's historical development based solely on archaeological, geophysical, and visual evidence, excluding any official chronology or academically sanctioned sources. The foundational hypothesis is that around the year 800 AD, Earth experienced a grazing impact by a massive comet, triggering a global catastrophe and leaving behind a geophysical scar — "Kuznetsov’s Geoscar." As a result of this event, the previous civilization was destroyed, and its history was later deliberately suppressed or distorted by the surviving elites.

Chapter 1. Foundations of the Hypothesis

Initial Observations:

- Buried cities across Europe, Russia, the Middle East (e.g., buildings in St. Petersburg buried under 2–4 meters of sediment, Novgorod cultural layers up to 8 meters deep).
- Boulder fields in the Leningrad region — rounded stones scattered like wave-blasted ejecta.
- Climatic anomalies of the 8th–9th centuries (sharp cooling recorded in tree rings, ^14C spikes in 774–775 and 993–994 AD).
- Lack of convincing archaeological evidence of construction between the 4th and 10th centuries across much of Europe.
- Deep sedimentation covering Roman structures (up to 12 meters of clay and silt).

Chapter 2. The Grazing Impact Model

Physical Parameters:

- Impact energy: ~10^26 joules (based on calculations needed to tilt the Leaning Tower of Pisa by 4° from 5000 km away).
- Distance from the presumed impact point (Central Asia) to Europe: ~5000 km.
- Required acceleration to tilt the tower: ~0.7 m/s^2.
- Comet speed: ~50 km/s.
- Mass of the comet: ~8 × 10^16 kg.
- Diameter: ~58 km.

Impact Geography:

- Center: approximate coordinates [LFQ = 44.0° N, 75.0° E] — southern Kazakhstan or northwestern China.
- Evaporation zone radius: ~500 km.
- Total destruction zone: ~1500 km.
- Seismic/nudge effect zone: up to 6000 km (Europe, North Africa).

Chapter 3. Kuznetsov's Geoscar

Definition: "Kuznetsov’s Geoscar" refers to the geophysical, seismic, and visual traces of the grazing impact event. Signs:

- Elongated crustal fractures in Central Asia.
- Anomalous sedimentary deposits.
- Displaced cultural layers.
- Melted architectural fragments.

Function:

- Serves as evidence of a tangential, rather than frontal, impact.
- Coincides with the beginning of widespread cultural collapse across Eurasia.

Chapter 4. Post-Catastrophe Society

- Estimated recovery period: 50–150 years.
- Centralized power structures were formed by surviving elites.
- Establishment of religious institutions (e.g., the Church) as mechanisms of memory control and historical reinterpretation.
- History rewriting: artificial creation of "Antiquity," distorted chronology.

Chapter 5. Evidence Base and Archaeological Approach

Verification Methods:

- Depth of buried cultural strata.
- Radiocarbon anomalies.
- Satellite geophysical data.
- Mapping of boulder fields and fault lines.
- Cross-referencing global myths and folklore referencing "great cold," "heavenly fire," "sun disappearance," etc.

Conclusion

The hypothesis of a grazing comet impact around 800 AD is logically coherent, physically plausible, and archaeologically supported at several critical points. The resulting trace — Kuznetsov’s Geoscar — provides a unifying explanation for numerous seemingly disconnected anomalies in cultural, geological, and climatic records. The "Transition" project proposes a new historical model — not linear, but catastrophic — in which memory of the past was deliberately erased and humanity experienced a forced reset of its civilizational level.

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